

USAID/BELARUS

FY 2001

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

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BELARUS

FY 2001 RESULTS REVIEW & RESOURCES REQUEST

I. Country Overview

Located at a crossroads between Russia and Europe, and between the Baltics and the Black Sea, Belarus can have a significant impact on the entire region. The United States has a strong national interest in Belarus' development as an independent, democratic, market-oriented country. A recalcitrant Belarus could re-create dividing lines in Europe and damage European integration by fostering the emergence of hostile coalitions and attempting to re-establish the Soviet Union. The potential impact on its neighbors and the region, and potential future relations with rogue states could undermine U.S. security.

Belarus' history of invasion and occupation continues to weigh heavily upon the country today, as it struggles to forge a national identity. This is compounded by political repression and an unreformed state-controlled economy which prevent the country's re-birth despite its independence. The failure of Belarus to thrive is largely the fault of President Alexander Lukashenko, who is leading the country in the wrong direction, dismantling democratic institutions, resisting political and economic reforms, trying to reintegrate with Russia, cooperating with pariah states, and re-creating the authoritarian style of the former Soviet Union. Under his leadership, independent media, political opposition and NGOs are severely constrained, and human rights are regularly curtailed. The opposition has been fractured, plagued by a dearth of leadership. With few indigenous resources, stagnating production, a strong dependence upon Russian markets for its goods and services, significant under- and unemployment and increasing inflation, Belarus' economy is deteriorating and its future looks bleak.

The President's illegal 1996 referendum changed the Constitution and gave him broad powers. He extended his term in office by two years until 2001 and dissolved the elected Parliament. The U.S. responded with a new policy of "selective engagement", limiting contact with the government, curtailing new U.S. investments and credit guarantees, and with a few exceptions, focusing U.S. assistance on non-government organizations. U.S. relations with Belarus worsened in June 1998 when the government evicted the U.S. and several other ambassadors from their residences in violation of the Vienna Convention. The U.S. withdrew the Ambassador, who will not return until compensation and other issues can be resolved.

II. Summary of the Strategic Objective

Belarus, as a small country program, has only one Strategic Objective. In addition, the program includes Special Initiatives in health services. This is the first year for setting a strategic objective, based upon a country program strategy developed in March 1999.

Strategic Objective 2.1: Increased, better-informed citizen participation in civic and private economic activity.

The country program strategy addresses the following problem: The Citizens of Belarus are not equipped to support reforms needed to establish a democratic society and a free market economy. The legacy of Soviet authoritarian political control and centralized management of the society has removed the will and ability of the citizenry to participate in an open democratic society. Based on the problem statement given above, USAID/B's hypothesis is that: The motivation for democratic participation will first emerge at the community level. Involving people in community level efforts and helping them to own and operate small and medium enterprises will give them the experience to support reform.

USAID's proposed strategic objective for the Belarus program is to stimulate increased better-informed citizens participating in political and economic activities. Given the current political, economic and social environment in Belarus, this is the area where USAID is most likely to have an impact in promoting economic and democratic development. Therefore, to promote democratic pluralism, USAID will focus on the following intermediate results for civic participation: improving the effectiveness and reach of civil society to build trust and increase participation in non-state institutions. On the economic side, the program is directed at demonstrating the potential of private enterprise as an alternative to centralized economic authority. Health and family planning activities will continue to be in the Special Initiatives category, without a Strategic Objective.

In 1999, the people of Belarus are divided into three broad camps as they seek a road to the future: the Conservatives, constituting roughly 35% of the population, look to Russia, to a return to the past, to a command and control economy, and to an authoritarian political system; Neutralists, including nearly half of the population seek to keep their heads down by avoiding challenges to the Government and active participation in the private sector; and Reformers, representing about 20% of the population, are seized by the ideas of democracy, free markets, and political pluralism. Among these various groups, at least two conflicting visions compete to define the future of Belarus. In stark terms, the conservative vision is an authoritarian one; the reformers' vision is a democratic one. The USAID program will work with reformers active in the private sector in order to involve more neutralists in civic activities and the private economy,

thereby increasing the portion of the population which is equipped to support reforms needed to establish a democratic society and a free market economy.

Expected Performance - By the end of FY 2001, the proposed USAID program should help equip Belarusian citizens to support democratic reform and establishment of a market economy. During this period there will be elections in Belarus, possibly a presidential election, which will indicate the position of the electorate towards reform. Many factors will be important to the decisions of citizens in elections in the affairs of their communities, including demographic trends, the local economy, events in Russia and the policies and practices of the Lukashenko government and the opposing politicians. Within the assistance arena, many donors are operating, but the U.S. effort is perhaps the largest. The USAID portion of the U.S. effort is about half of the annual funding. Within the period of the Country Program strategy, by the end of FY 2002, the shift of 10% to 15% of the population into the ranks of people who support change would be an appropriate objective through the combined efforts of all donors.. The level of resources being provided by USAID is not sufficient to bring about such a significant change; however, effective USAID efforts will make an important contribution, perhaps 3%.

The Belarus Country Program did not have a strategic objective last year; all activities were classified as Special Initiatives. In the future, the health and population activities will continue to be in the Special Initiatives area, without a Strategic Objective. The proposed strategy incorporates most of the other ongoing programs under S.O. 2.1, some of which have been operating for a few years. Baseline information will be developed during the next six months to enable monitoring of progress in the future.

The **proposed intermediate results** are the following:

Awareness of and trust in civil society institutions as an alternative to government is increased.

- More people organize to solve local level problems.
 - Effectiveness of civil society organizations and of media is improved.
 - The reach of civil society organizations is expanded.

The potential of private enterprise as an alternative to centralized economic authority is demonstrated.

- An increased number of Belarusians derive income from small enterprise.
 - The number and sustainability of privatized and new small and medium enterprises is increased.

The indicators tentatively selected for the strategic objective and intermediate results are the following:

- A larger number of people involved in non-government initiatives, especially in small towns and rural areas, as measured by the increases in proposals received from community groups .
- More effective advocacy by NGO associations, as measured by the number of advocacy actions initiated by a selection of NGOs and the quality of the results.
- Increased ability and determination of people to solve their problems themselves within the community, as measured by the number of groups acting to solve problems in a selection of communities.
- A better informed citizenry, as measured by polls. An IFES poll is scheduled for Belarus this year; it will be used to establish baseline information.

These indicators will be reviewed with the ENI Bureau in conjunction with review of the Belarus Country Program Strategy in Washington scheduled for early May 1999.

III. Results Review for Special Initiatives During the Last Year

Currently Belarus, as a small country program, has all activities classified under Special Initiatives, SO 4.1. We will report on results under SO 4.1 in this section; however, in the future, assuming the draft Strategy for Belarus is approved in spring 1999 by USAID/Washington, the Belarus program will be restructured as described above. Baseline information will be developed during the next six months to enable monitoring of progress in the future.

A. Democracy Building

In the future, democracy-building activities will be reported under SO 2.1.

Building democracy is an uphill struggle in Belarus, where the government is extremely hostile to anything that resembles independent political activity. Nevertheless, USAID-supported projects continue to find individuals and groups eager for contact with the West, courageous about espousing reform, and determined to work toward a Western-oriented future for their country. A wide range of organizations has been formed by concerned citizens since the fall of the Soviet Union to address the many needs of people living in this politically repressed, socially under-served and economically deteriorating country. These include advocacy and humanitarian NGOs, Resource Centers and umbrella organizations, think tanks, independent media, political parties, trade unions, legal reform groups, plus cultural, women's and human rights groups. They are represented in all regions of the country and are diverse in their approach to serving their constituencies, but they share the common objective of wanting to improve peoples' lives, understanding that the people themselves must take

responsibility for doing so. More than 2,000 of these NGO organizations are in operation, many of them very small. Evidence suggests their numbers are increasing, especially outside of the largest cities.

Coordination among these groups, while still imperfect, took a major step forward in 1997 with the creation of the NGO Assembly. This and other umbrella organizations provide assistance in such areas as strategic planning, financial management, conflict resolution, legal advice and registration. They also serve the critical function of bringing people together to solve problems and speak out with less fear of government reprisal than they would have if working alone.

Democracy Building: Independent Media

The IREX/ProMedia project continues its work to support professional, objective journalism and independent media wherever possible in Belarus. Training in journalism is not the only method. A variety of links with professionals in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Russia and Ukraine have been useful reminders to Belarusians that they are not alone, and that there is much they can learn from their neighbors, and that there are many sources of information available (especially electronically). Work with journalists continues to be closely associated with defense of journalists' rights, and therefore with monitoring the situation of the media and tracking violations. Experience has shown that despite government restrictions, victories are possible. In 1998, several claims of media rights violations won in court. ProMedia works closely with journalist advocacy organizations like the London-based "Article 19", and the Belarusian Association of Journalists.

But the scope of activity for genuine independence in the media is fragile. In late March, 1999, the government moved against independent newspapers that had publicized activities of the opposition parties, including their attempt to obtain signatures for the May 16, 1999, opposition elections. Twelve independent newspapers (six in the capital, six regional) were issued warning notices -- an official legal action that claims the papers had offended the dignity of the government or committed "seditious" acts. ProMedia's legal projects staff is preparing to assist the papers in their defense, and has proposed funding the costs of their defense. ProMedia's activities continue to demonstrate the power and attraction of guidance for those who wish to produce professional newspapers. Developments in 1999, however, show how important it can be to have a group like Pro-Media as a legal life-line for independent press in Belarus. However, above all, ProMedia's activities continue to demonstrate that even in times of economic crisis and an unfavorable political situation, it is still possible to produce a professional newspaper.

Indicators and Targets

In order to expand access to and distribution of news from international and domestic independent sources, the performance indicator will measure the number of stories incorporating information gathered at the ProMedia Center that are published in Belarusian newspapers. In 1998, when the program began operation, the baseline was zero such articles.

Another important area to measure is the development of an active core group of trained legal professionals who will assist Belarusian journalists in protecting their independence. The performance indicator to measure will be the number of incidents relating to journalists' rights for which ProMedia Center trained lawyers provide consultation. In the baseline year of 1997, this was zero. The targets for 1999 and 2000 respectively are to be determined.

Democracy Building: Legal Reform

Since 1995 the American Bar Association/CEELI program in Belarus has fostered the development of the rule of law by working with local legal community leaders, legal associations, law schools, and even, to a limited basis, the Belarusian government. All of its activities aim to strengthen local institutions, foster new attitudes and professionalism among jurists old and new who are interested in adaptation to Western standards, and help sustain the constituency for reform. For example, the organization supports independent Trade Unions, the Center for Constitutionalism and Comparative Legal Studies, and the Belarusian Law Students Association -- which continues to organize various forms of advocacy work, hold Congresses, and publish a small journal. ABA/CEELI also supports professionalism through its seminars on new laws and procedures (such as the new Civil Code), its support to legal associations (such as the Association of Women Lawyers), and through special programs that address social problems like domestic violence. Again, it has proved important to help Belarusians achieve connections with neighboring professionals; ABA/CEELI programs have linked them with legal professionals from Poland, Lithuania, Finland, and Russia.

The original objectives for the project assumed opportunity to work with government institutions, for example, to introduce the jury trial system. The judicial system is resistant to reform; the Lukashenko administration has deferred any action on jury trials for ten years. Also, the design of the project, based on volunteer advisors or liaisons makes it difficult to follow through on program objectives, because each advisor brings their own interests and capabilities to the project. Because the resident advisors have been outstanding, in terms of creativity and energy, the result has been some very promising initiatives such as the street-law program, but it is difficult to continue to pursue the original or multi-year objectives for the program. Finally, four other projects are pursuing legal reforms: IFC, Eurasia Foundation, IREX and Counterpart. During the coming

year, the legal reform area needs to be reviewed to ensure that the resources are being used as effectively as possible.

Indicators and Targets

The target for self-sustaining continuing legal education programs has not been met. However, programs offered to legal professionals with international funding continue to be well-subscribed.

Democracy Building: Political Process

IRI trained an eager group of young candidates and their supporters in anticipation of the April 1999 local elections in Belarus -- elections that IRI believed offered an important opportunity. However, plans to work further with the democratic political parties in Belarus came to naught when these parties decided to boycott the elections -- and to forbid their members to participate. Many of the candidates went ahead to run for office anyway -- as "unaffiliated" individuals. It is also impressive that some graduates of IRI training returned to Belarus and themselves trained others to be volunteer poll watchers. These people served with the Election Commission. While the elections were not free of violations, the poll watchers believed that it was important for them to establish a presence. A toehold for democracy exists in Belarus. Although it will continue to be difficult to work there, the eagerness and dedication of those who seek our help requires suggests that we must continue to do all we can.

Currently, IRI has enough funds unspent in the pipeline to cover at least a year of planned activities. Activities have been limited to workshops and training for Belarusians who travel to Kiev; there has been no activity in Belarus recently. A review of the IRI strategy should take place soon.

Indicators and Targets

The indicator is the number of higher learning institutions that have an established coalition of democratic politically active students. In 1997, when the program began operation, the baseline was zero student coalitions. The target for 1998 is one such coalition. The targets for 1999 and 2000 respectively are three and six coalitions.

Democracy Building: Social Service NGO/PVO Program

Counterpart Alliance for Partnership

Many of the new NGOs formed after Belarus independence address the critical needs of the social sector and are the kind of grassroots initiatives which best illustrate participatory democracy, despite the difficult political and economic backdrop in Belarus. By the end of 1998, the Counterpart Alliance for Partnership

(CAP) had provided 28 seed grants to 25 social service and public policy NGOs in Belarus. Projects included: increasing the legal knowledge and awareness of students in primary, secondary and high school through seminars, educational activities and the publishing of the three teaching manuals on Children's rights; a rehabilitation center aimed at reintegrating young handicapped people into society as fully functioning members; an HIV/AIDS public education NGO; an organization that helps mentally retarded teenage orphans learn independent living skills and provides them with social and legal assistance; legal professionals carrying out a public education program on rule of law and human rights. Through CAP Partners who specialize in specific sectors such as Christian Children's Fund (children's services), the Salvation Army (Elderly) and Elwyn (disabled), CAP has provided grants and technical assistance to Belarusian partner NGOs devoted to assisting these vulnerable groups in society. In addition, the CAP partner ICNL -- the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law -- is working to improve the legal and regulatory environment for NGOs in Belarus by working with NGO representatives and lawyers to increase their knowledge of the law and their ability to advocate for change.

The extension of the CAP program which will begin this spring will focus on NGOs serving three main sectors of the population: children/youth-at-risk, drug/alcohol rehabilitation/ prevention and HIV prevention; elderly. Due to the significant increase in governmental support to the disabled sector, assistance to those NGOs will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Grant programs will include: seed grants, corporate/government challenge grants, sustainability and recoverable grants. Training, NGO roundtables, conferences and exchanges will continue to provide opportunities for capacity-building for indigenous social service NGOs.

Indicators & Targets: CAP

The indicator is the percentage of selected NGOs reporting that they have successfully been able to diversify their resource bases and have increased non-USAID revenues. The universe of NGOs is defined as those receiving seed grants from CAP. In 1996, a baseline of 36 percent of such NGOs reported an increase in non-USAID resources. The target in 1998 was 60 percent, and the actual achieved was 41 percent. Given the current political and economic situation which has led to withdrawal of some donors from Belarus, the targets should be adjusted for the following years as follows: 50, 55 and 60 for 1999, 2000, 2001 respectively. An indicator that helps gauge NGO development is the percent of NGOs with a strategic management plan. For 1998, the target was 60, however the actual was 80%. For 1999, 2000, 2001 the targets are 85, 90 and 100. In summary, grantees have done well in strengthening management systems, but have had difficulty finding other sources of funding.

Community and Humanitarian Assistance Program (CHAP)

Given the difficult economic situation in Belarus, the community and humanitarian assistance program is one of the most important types of assistance the USG can provide to Belarus. USAID has provided over \$12 million worth of U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) excess supplies and medicines since 1995 to vulnerable groups through NGOs and other social service organizations under a grant to Counterpart International. During 1998, 65 children's organizations, 32 elderly organizations, 73 invalid's organizations, 37 medical organizations and 31 social service organizations received assistance. Also, 23 organizations received infra-structural assistance. Assistance in 1998 consisted of 43,708 items of clothing, 8,311 pairs of footwear and 8,651 items of bedding, as well as 5,518 medical/hygiene items which were distributed.

An example of CHAP/WESTNIS' impact on the organizational infrastructure is portrayed in the support provided to the National Adoption Center in Belarus. The Belarusian government founded the Center in 1997 to expedite adoption procedures for Belarusian and foreign citizens who want to adopt children. The center works on creating a database of children eligible for adoption and finding suitable homes for children from orphanages throughout Belarus. Due to inflation, the funding that has been allocated for the center operations is barely enough to pay small salaries. Almost nothing is left to purchase furniture and equipment for proper functioning of the office. Ms. Olga Karaban, Director of the Center, explained that they expect at least ten visitors daily but the center had nothing on which to sit and no desks at which they could fill-out documents. "Therefore, the assistance that CHAP/WESTNIS provided to the center is hard to overestimate," says Ms. Karaban. "Outfittings, tables, and stools are critical for our daily work with people. We will be able to serve more people and better fulfill our important mission helping destitute children find parental love and homes." To date, the center helped 200 families to adopt children from newborns to age 13.

The CHAP program has an extensive network of recipient NGOs, and these NGOs are highly appreciative of the excess property that they receive. Nevertheless, the program is mainly supply-driven, and the excess property is difficult to value, in monetary or program terms. Given the limited resources available to USAID, in terms of funding and management oversight, continuation of the CHAP program should be reviewed.

Indicators and Targets: CHAP

The indicator is the number of oblasts (geographic administrative units similar to provinces) in Belarus where indigenous NGOs have been helped by major humanitarian deliveries. The baseline in 1995, when humanitarian deliveries began, was two oblasts. The target number of oblasts in 1998 was four. Actually even though all six oblasts have already received some aid, three have received major humanitarian assistance deliveries through 1998, as these were the three southern oblasts most affected by the Chornobyl disaster. The targets for 1999,

2000, 2001 respectively are five and six oblasts, with projects being planned for Grodna and Mogilyov oblasts this year, and Vitebsk oblast in 2000, which would keep CHAP on track.

Democracy Building: Eurasia Foundation

The Eurasia Foundation opened a Belarus Representative Office in June, 1998. Grantmaking activity for 1998 focused on Media (11 grants for \$194, 243), Business Development (8 grants for \$149,025), NGO development (8 grants for \$127,001). Other grantmaking areas included Economics Education and Research (4 grants for \$50,695), Rule of Law (7 grants for \$104,809) and Public Administration (2 grants for \$34,529). Two grants were presented for \$8,960 in the New and Innovative Projects area. Total grantmaking for Belarus amounted to 42 grants for \$669,262.

Due to extraneous factors, among them the Belarusian financial and political situation, Foundation grantmaking was at times difficult to implement. Priorities continue to lie in the areas of economics education, grass roots democracy building initiatives, civic education, and initiatives raising public awareness about democratic principles and citizen's rights in Belarus and in free societies.

In Business Development, grantees included a private entrepreneurs' association in Vitebsk, an agribusiness (farmer support) center in Horky, and an economic development support association in Minsk. In Economics Education, resources were provided to the Program on Management of technology at the Belarusian State University in Minsk for a graduate business management program. In Media, grants were awarded to a number of newspapers and a journalists' association to support their independence and sustainability. In NGO Development, grants were made to such organizations as the Brest Branch of United Way, a young politicians association, and a number of other organizations.

In 1998, the Eurasia Foundation continued the Belarus-Ukrainian Cooperation and Exchange Program, in support of cooperation and information exchange between reform-minded Belarusian and Ukrainian individuals and organizations. A legal advocacy and information program is planned for 1999.

Indicators and Targets

No indicators or targets have been established for the Eurasia Foundation.

B. Economic Pluralism

The authoritarian nature of government in Belarus extends to economic as well as political and civic activity. The three, in fact, are linked. Centralized – and often unpredictable – economic decision-making encourages the continuing

dependence of individuals on the state and reinforces authoritarian control over political and civic life. It discourages and prevents people from exercising a right to choose their means of livelihood, as well as the development of associations of interest groups that can advocate and defend independent interests.

If Democratic Pluralism is the right hand for a civic society program, then Economic Pluralism is the left. A growing private sector provides the economic foundations for a democratic system, because people begin to own commercial entities, which need certain kinds of laws to be able to operate.

Economic Pluralism: Privatization

The focus of the economic pluralism component of the strategy is small business, which involves more people at the grassroots level in independent choice and decision-making than do larger businesses. Small business is less dependent on state connections or sponsorship of sales and trade. New small businesses have less of a vested interest in products and trade relationships of the past, and a greater interest in a regime of transparent and equal opportunity for the future. Through development of small businesses, USAID is supporting development of the middle class of Belarusians who will promote a free market economy and democratic government to further their own economic interests.

USAID-funded small-scale privatization program (SSP) managed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) is an important tool to generate understanding and needed support for economic reform. Small-scale privatization in many towns throughout Belarus has helped to introduce and demonstrate the benefits to be achieved by the adoption of a market-driven economy. Through the SSP, the capacity built at the local level and the changes effected in regulations governing privatization are hopeful signs of progress.

Public opinion polls commissioned by IFC show that the majority of residents of SSP cities favor private stores with their diverse assortments of goods, better service, and affordable prices. The overwhelming majority of those surveyed (55-75 percent) registered support for the privatization of 50 percent of communal property. The emergence of a cadre of private owners is a significant step toward building future political consensus for larger moves to a free market economy in Belarus.

The small scale privatization activity has been supplemented by the condominium program, which is targeted at the owners of private apartments and the buyers of non-residential premises in apartment buildings. The latter, also called "built-in premises", house small businesses. The status of these premises has been an impediment to small-scale privatization. The problem is that under the current legal framework of privatization, privatizing a business does not include privatization of the land (or premises) on which the business is located. Having purchased a street-level cafe or store, the new owner, as a rule, leases

the premises from the state. Therefore, the new owner is subject to the risk of unpredictable and most often rapidly rising rent. To alleviate this burden and to create an additional incentive for entrepreneurs to participate in SSP, IFC is assisting local governments to adopt a regulation on the sale of non-residential built-in premises. To facilitate the sale of built-in premises, IFC also started assisting in the creation of privately owned and managed condominiums - owners' associations.

Since it began in 1993 in Brest, the SSP project has expanded to 15 cities which resulted in the transfer of 1,709 enterprises (i.e. shops, restaurants) to private ownership. This number constitutes 49 per cent of the total number of small businesses subject to privatization in the cities where the SSP project is operating. Out of those, IFC has provided hands-on technical assistance to 707 small businesses (45%), mainly with British funds.

Indicators and Targets

During 1998, the project expanded to another two cities. 391 small businesses were privatized, a very considerable increase compared to 1997. The number of condominium owners' associations has increased from 9 to 26, with an additional 21 being in the process of registration.

One of the key aspects of the SSP project is facilitating the design and adoption of a legal and normative framework. Thus the jump in privatization numbers observed in 1998 is explained by two developments in the legal and normative framework of privatization: 1) the passage of the long-awaited Presidential Decree on Privatization, and the regulation on Dutch auctions (allowing to reduce the price in the course of the auction). In January 1998, Belarus passed the Law on Condominiums. All this legislation was drafted with assistance of the IFC experts. Furthermore, the SSP project initiated the development of legislation on the use of land plots occupied by condominium housing associations.

In the future, these activities will be reported under SO 2.1:

The main target of the SSP project is to ensure the privatization of a critical mass - no less than 80 percent - of small businesses. With the current pace, this target is expected to be achieved by mid-2000. The target projected to be met in 1999 is some 2,300 privatized small businesses.

Another key target is implementing improvements in the legislative and normative framework of privatization. Assistance tasks for 1999 include development of a strategy to accelerate the privatization of small-businesses, local privatization programs, etc.

4.1 Special Initiatives: Health

Since 1993, USAID has supported a hospital partnership program which initially focused on pediatrics, poison control, medical education reform, gastro-enterology, nursing reform, and women's health. This program has been implemented by the American International Health Alliance (AIHA), with U.S. medical and nursing schools and hospitals partnered with Belarusian institutions. The first set of partnerships in Belarus was implemented at Children's Hospital No. 4, the Radiation Medicine Institute, and the Minsk Medical Institute.

In FY 98, a new health partnership program was launched, which expands the range of possible partnerships beyond the original hospital-to-hospital model to include partnerships encompassing a much broader range of health-related institutions, such as schools of health professions, including public health and health management, medical group practices, healthy communities, non-governmental organizations, state and county departments of health, citizens' health advocacy groups, and professional associations.

The program consists of two grant programs: one-year limited "sustainability" grants to previously-funded AIHA partnerships to assure programmatic sustainability and replication, and a limited number of new health partnerships between institutions and communities in the United States and Belarus. In Belarus, there has been one sustainability grant awarded, which will focus on dissemination activities of the Women's Wellness Center, including a seminar in prepared childbirth education for Belarusian professionals; development of a curriculum template for adolescent health and childbirth education training modules; sponsorship of a conference in adolescent health education and services; and conduct of an update seminar on obstetrics and gynecology. In addition, the grant will be utilized to create a Women's Wellness Satellite Center outside of Minsk, sharing staff, and based upon similar philosophical principals and standards of professional performance. The sub-grant will support the activities of the partnership between Magee Women's Hospital in Pittsburgh and partners in Minsk, including the Ministry of Health, Maternity Hospital No. 2 and the Minsk Medical Institute.

Drawing upon the USAID/Kiev strategy developed for the Ukraine, future Belarus activities in the health care sector will emphasize primary care service delivery programs which show meaningful results locally and are replicable nationally. The new partnerships are expected to transfer skills, know-how and lessons learned largely through community-based "healthy communities" programs. The latter is a methodology which brings together key community stakeholders in a collaborative local assessment and priority intervention process. Programmatic priority will be placed on cost-effective disease prevention and health promotion approaches, and on quality health outcomes through enhancement of basic urgent and primary services, implementation of disease management strategies, and establishment of evidence-based quality care practices in family-centered primary care environments..

In Belarus, two or three new partnerships are anticipated. The solicitations for U.S. partners are in process, with the review scheduled for completion and awards announced by the end of May, 1999. Workplan development will be underway in June and July, with initial program implementation commencing in August of 1999. The new partnerships which will be established in Belarus are a short-term limited partnership to develop a national center for the training of emergency first responders and other basic urgent care professionals, and two polyclinics to establish a model community-based primary care delivery service with a rural outreach component. In addition to the U.S.- Belarusian bilateral component, the partners will work closely with the family medicine training programs in Minsk supported by the Dutch MATRA program. Partnerships will focus on developing a cost-effective and efficient community-oriented wellness program. Initial work plan activities will be directed toward the development of consensus for local community involvement and local needs assessment. Subsequently, the partnership will focus on the development of quality services to meet community needs and improve access to services, with an emphasis on disease prevention and health promotion for adults and children.

A review and award mechanism has been created through which selected health related NGOs can be provided funding for their work. HIV, violence and other health related activities are the types of NGOs that would be considered for funding.

Indicators and Targets

In the future, these activities will be reported under SO 4.1. The indicator is the percent of population that has access to primary health care in the partnership catchment area.

Through development of health partnerships meeting the demonstrated health needs of the community, the following Results/Outcomes are anticipated:

- Increase in technical expertise and cross training with regard to preventive health measures.
- Shift in the delivery of health care from tertiary specialty hospitals to primary health care facilities to decrease the economic burden of health finance on society and to increase the quality and quantity of life of the Belarusian population.

Special Activities: Women in Development

USAID's Women in Development (WID) initiative encompasses NGO strengthening, entrepreneurship, reproductive health, and training. Belarusian women's NGOs are included in activities of the NIS-US Women's Consortium, and linkages between Ukrainian and Belarusian women's groups have been

supported to bring leadership, advocacy, legal rights, and health awareness training to Belarusian women.

FY 1998 and FY 1999 funds will support efforts to integrate Belarusian women's issues more specifically, as direct funding becomes available under the new Women's Economic Empowerment activity, initiated in February 1999. Belarusian women will receive more intensive in-country training in leadership, advocacy and entrepreneurship, implemented through a grant to Winrock International. The experience with this activity will be assessed, while other USAID activities seek more active women's involvement in USAID programs in Belarus.

Special Activities: Participant Training

The Global Training for Development (GTD) project is funded by USAID and administered by the Academy for Educational Development (AED). The GTD project continues to provide professionals and leaders with the practical knowledge and technical skills needed to create policies, programs and institutions which will support the transition to democratic governance and free market economies. During FY 98, 12 Belarusian participants were trained. In FY 1999 and FY 2000, funds have been allocated to strengthen entrepreneurship skills at the USAID-supported Kaunas Technical University in Lithuania, as part of the USG's Northern European Initiative. The goal is to promote closer business ties between Belarus and its more westward looking neighbor, showcasing the accelerated pace of democratic market reforms in Lithuania. It is being undertaken in coordination with Eurasia Foundation's university partnership program to create capacity in Belarus in business management education.

IV. RESOURCE REQUEST

The ENI Bureau Planning Levels are \$6.0 million per year for FY 2000 and FY 2001, approximately the same budget level available in FY 1999. The Country Program Strategy proposes focusing resources and management on a core of programs that will contribute to the Strategic Objective: increased civic participation leading to support for democratic reform and a free market economy.

USAID has reviewed the elements that comprise USAID/B's current portfolio, and categorized them by priority. First tier priorities include the small grants to regional NGOs and media, small-scale privatization and support for privatized and new businesses, support to social service NGOs, health partnerships, and support for national independent media. These activities form the core of the program. To some extent the NGOs' activities already address much of the new

program's emphasis, and they can be further focused to enhance their effectiveness, particularly with regard to community-level operations. They are complemented by the centrally-funded programs of ACDI/VOCA and World Vision, which also play an important role in achieving USAID's strategic objectives.

Second tier priorities include training and women's economic empowerment, which could complement the core program. Because the latter activity has not yet been defined, it is impossible to judge its effectiveness at this point, but the entire portfolio of USAID programs must reflect concern for gender issues. When there is more experience with this project, USAID will assess its priority in contributing to program objectives.

A third tier of priorities includes legal reform and political process activities as they currently operate, because the design and implementation are not well-suited to the purposes of the projects. Some legal reform activities have had good results, particularly the street law program, but the program as a whole lacks strategic focus and there is considerable overlap among providers and with USIS programs. The ABA/CEELI legal reform program that was designed to work with the Ministry of Justice and legislature, but it has not been possible to implement it, so this program relies on the creativity of volunteers to pursue opportunities as they arise. USAID believes that support for legal reform is important, and wants to reassess how to carry out these activities in a way that best serve our objectives. With regard to political process, this aspect of the program should be rethought as part of a larger strategy for the 2001 elections. As currently being implemented, this activity is at a disadvantage, because the provider has no in-country presence, which is key in developing effective relationships in Belarus.

Finally, at the fourth tier level, USAID considers that the humanitarian assistance program that assists with the distribution of donated goods has been implemented well, has been well received, and represents important American values. However, it does not directly support achievement of USAID's strategic objective, is supply rather than demand driven, does not represent a sustainable development effort and therefore is not a high priority in this strategy.

Same budget level in the future: The planning figures for FY 2000 and FY 2001 for USAID programs are \$6.0 million per year. Within this level, it is possible to continue moving toward the program strategy presented in this document by giving more emphasis to community-level problem solving within civil society programs and to add a significant post-privatization component to the existing private enterprise program. Some resources will be used for community-level problem solving in areas such as environment and health, including a pilot effort in one district to coordinate programs to produce greater effect. The existing grantees are capable and willing to shift more emphasis to community-level activities. The additional program coordination and management would cost

perhaps \$150 to \$200 thousand, including three additional locally hired USAID staff members (one expatriate and two foreign national staff) and a small district office. Without additional funds, however, the shift in emphasis will be slow and modest.

Modest budget increase: With annual increases of about \$2 million it will be possible to create a better balance in the overall program with a more intensive community-level focus, including more assistance to existing small and medium enterprises, more NGO community-level problem solving along with some well-targeted external technical assistance and a community-oriented program organized at the district level. A budget increase over the next two years would permit one or more U.S. PVOs to come to Belarus to strengthen the community development efforts. More U.S. and Western nation presence from well-established organizations such as CARE or Save-the-Children would lend moral authority and energy to democracy-building efforts by the Belarusians. U.S. PVOs have very effective community development strategies which could be introduced through oblast level programs. Because these international PVOs are self-reliant, the demands on USAID management would not be great.

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Workforce Tables

Org USAID Minsk, Belarus End of year On-Board								Total							Total	Total
FY 1999 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con-tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							1	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs								3							0	3
Subtotal	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5

Workforce Tables

	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2000 Target																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens				2				2							0	2
FSNs/TCNs				3				3						1	1	4
Subtotal	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6

FY 2000 Request																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens				2				2							0	2
FSNs/TCNs				3				3						1	1	4
Subtotal	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6

Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens					2			2							0	2
FSNs/TCNs					3			3						1	1	4
Subtotal	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6

FY 2001 Request															
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire								0						0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0						0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0						0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0						0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens					2			2						0	2
FSNs/TCNs					3			3						1	4
Subtotal	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
TAACS								0						0	0
Fellows								0						0	0
IDIs								0						0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID Minsk Belarus Org. No: 22113 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0			0			0			0			0		
11.5	FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	15		15	15		15	15		15	15		15	15		15
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	7		7	7		7	7		7	7		7	7		7
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID Minsk Belarus Org. No: 22113 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	R & R Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Education Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Retirement Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	10		10	10		10	10		10	10		10	10		10
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Assessment Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0			0			0			0			0		
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0			0			0			0			0		
22.0	Retirement Freight	0			0			0			0			0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0			0			0			0			0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0			0			0			0			0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0			0			0			0			0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Residential Utilities	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Telephone Costs	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Courier Services	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0			0			0			0			0		

Operating Expenses

[illegible]

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID Minsk Belarus Org. No: 22113 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		47	0	47	47	0	47	47	0	47	47	0	47	47	0	47

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

25.6 Medical Care 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Organization: USAID Minsk, Belarus

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID Minsk Belarus Controller Operations Org. No: CO-22113 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0			0			0			0			0		
11.5	FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	0			0			0			0			0		

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID Minsk Belarus Controller Operations Org. No: CO-22113 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	R & R Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Education Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Retirement Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Assessment Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0			0			0			0			0		
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0			0			0			0			0		
22.0	Retirement Freight	0			0			0			0			0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0			0			0			0			0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0			0			0			0			0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0			0			0			0			0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Residential Utilities	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Telephone Costs	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0			0			0			0			0		
23.3	Courier Services	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0			0			0			0			0		

Controller Operations

[illegible]

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID Minsk Belarus Controller Operations Org. No: CO-22113 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

25.6 Medical Care 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Annex

Belarus Environmental Impact Statement

No Initial Environmental Assessments or Environmental Assessment are anticipated for the coming year. USAID/B activities have to date not been assessed against environmental impact criteria. Since past as well as planned activities do not include any construction, forestry, or agricultural interventions, we believe that all activities are in compliance with corresponding guidelines.